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Public Companies.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA	
Authorized Capital	£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£500,000
Paid-up Capital	£27,500
Reserve Fund	10,000

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LAND COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA
 Limited.

Incorporated 31st April, 1883.

Temporary Head Office, 578, Pitt-street.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	\$200,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	\$114,540

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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with power to add to their number.
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Solicitor: W. J. Fergusson, M.L.A.	Surveyor: A. W. Stephen
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Advertisements. **Bankers:**
Geo. Jas. Sly; & G. B. Brindley. Bank of New South Wales.

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To receive money in Great Britain for investment in
Colonies.
To receive money on deposit in the colony.
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The following rates of interest are given on deposits im-
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Interest will be paid quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, as
arranged.
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the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
Rent deposits may be withdrawn without notice, either in
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All communications must be addressed "General Manager,
THE-DAV, ALSTON PARK, by the lot, not
EDWARDSON and WRENCH.
SARWELLS' Train to Lady Robinson's Beach, via
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**GREAT
GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE
WILL BE CONTINUED
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.**

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BOOKS.—5000 VOLS., in every department of literature; also a valuable collection of Works relating to early days of the colony of New South Wales; removed from BRAY'S MUSEUM, purchased by Messrs. SMITH, C. MAN, and SMITH'S LAND SALE ROOMS, 45, GEORGE STREET, opposite the old Bank, for UNRESERVED SALE, on TUESDAY, 10th instant, at 11 a.m. Catalogue obtainable at the above address and at Messrs. Newton, Bradbury, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers. TO-MORROW, Tuesday, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL REQUISITES in the colony.

J. J. MOORE and CO. have a department exclusively devoted to the above, in which is collected and properly classified the

ASSORTED STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS

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VICARIES, and
Wholesale and Retail.

The largest stock in Australia.

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BOOKS for School Frolic, excellent assortment, at
lowest advance to the trade. **W. H. PALING**, 25, George-st.
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GIBBONS MALCOLMSON and CO.,
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BOOKS for School Frolic, excellent assortment, at
lowest advance to the trade. **W. H. PALING**, 25, George-st.
MADDUCK'S Select Library, 321, George-st.
The Newest Books by every mail. Terms on application.
WASTE PAPER, for the purpose of writing, Apply Mr. James
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WINSOKE and NEWTON'S Artists' Materials
and Colours, 41, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C. 4.
AUSTRALIAN Christmas Cards, specially for sale
to friends abroad. Turner & Henderson, 16 & 18, Xmas
Street, Sydney.
SMITH'S splendid and varied assortment of Xmas
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Cards, Stationery, and all the latest and most elegant
PALING'S CHRISTMAS CARDS, 25, George-st.
Now in the Press.
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Now in the Press.
CHristmas ANNUAL.
Agents should send their orders at once
to prevent disappointment.
W. H. PALING and CO., Limited,
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BUILDING SOCIETY, 10, GEORGE STREET.
November now ready, post free. Henry French, 37, O.
MARK LODGE.
TO-DAY, ALSTON PARK, by the lot, and
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DAVID JONES and COMPANY'S
GREAT
GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE
WILL BE CONTINUED
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.
RILEY BROTHERS
the
NOTED CHINA DRAPERS,
OXFORD-STREET,
LADIES SHOULD PAY US AN EARLY VISIT.
EVERY ARTICLE BEING SOLD AT

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Special Advertisements.

SUNNY CORNER TOWNSHIP. — TWO
Hundred ALLOTMENTS will be offered for SALE on
about 15th December.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1885.

To-day Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS will leave New South Wales. His EXCELLENCY himself will hardly regard the fact with regret. We cannot think that the position which he has occupied here is the one that he would have chosen. For many of the things which have come to be regarded as among the duties of a colonial Governor his EXCELLENCY has had little training, and less taste. Most of his official life was spent in other and perhaps more important work. It was as a diplomatist principally, and not as a Governor, that he served his country and made his reputation, and the qualities which are necessary to the one may be of little use to the other. A man who had a good general might make a bad archbishop; and there is about as much resemblance between a general and an archbishop as there is between an ambassador and a colonial Governor. The duties of diplomats are to rulers, not to communities; but, rightly or wrongly, it has come to be understood that the Governor of a colony like ours has duties to the public generally, as well as to his advisers and to the Throne. This Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS has sometimes failed to see, and the result is that there has occasionally been a gulf between the Governor and those whom he has had to govern. He might have been fitted for more important work, but he has shown little liking for much of the work which colonial communities expect their Governors to do. Very few men are qualified to play many parts. For those who hold high office, especially, one part is enough. The part which Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS has learned to do is a delicate and difficult one, and, for anything that we know to the contrary, he played it well; but the qualities which fitted him for dealing with autocratic rulers more or less unfitted him for service in a democratic community. The spheres are essentially different, and they require widely different men. The talents which might help a man to shine at St. Petersburg or at Berlin would be of little or no use to him in Sydney, and a man who might find much to interest him at the former might find little or nothing that he would care about in the latter.

It was Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS's misfortune, and not his fault, that he found himself in so commonplace a community as ours. Appointments to the colonies have too frequently been made for the convenience of the Imperial Government rather than for that of the men who have received the appointments, or for that of the colonies themselves, and the consequence has been that very square men have occasionally found themselves in very round holes. What he failed to see was that much that was required of him was really his duty. It has not been disputed that his EXCELLENCY has most estimable personal qualities, or that he possesses eminent gifts. It may be added that what he has regarded as his proper function has always been performed with great conscientiousness, and sometimes with great laboriousness. He has never shirked what he held to be his legitimate work. On the contrary, he has made it his rule to do such work promptly and thoroughly. Things which other Governors have taken for granted he has chosen to look into for himself. On more than one occasion, also, his EXCELLENCY has shown a good deal of sagacity, and in an instance which occurred not very long ago he gave us an evidence of his humanity. As the representative of her MAJESTY, his shortcomings have been negative rather than positive. It can hardly be said that he has played what he regarded as his part badly, but what may be said is that much that the community regards as the part of a Governor he has not attempted to play at all.

The official view of the duties of a Governor is short and simple. It is his duty to append his name to documents, to attend meetings of Councils, to be advised by his Ministers, to open and to close Parliaments, to hold levees, to keep clear of local squabbles, to entertain society, to keep the authorities in England well posted-up, and to be a sort of vice-regal watchman generally. That, in substance, is the official idea of what should be required of a Governor, and the official idea is the old one. But in regard to colonial Governors, as well as to many other people, the theory that old days does not do now. Instead of regarding a Governor as a sort of figure-head, people have learnt to regard him as a living force; as a restraining force when the public is moving too fast, and as an energizing force when it is not moving at all. There is a sense in which democratic communities are ceasing to respect persons. Dignitaries, like other people, are expected to be useful as well as ornamental. The world has not given up its faith in the divine right of rulers, but it is ceasing to believe in the divine right of kings to do wrong or to do nothing. What is asked is that the man who is called a king shall be a king. And for this change of sentiment rulers themselves are partly responsible. It was Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS's misfortune that he was preceded by several men of exceptional ability, and his special misfortune that his immediate predecessor was Sir HERCULES ROBINSON. Even Sir HERCULES had his weaknesses, and he had his enemies. Some of his opinions were strongly dissented from, and for one or two entanglements he was held responsible. Strength has its drawbacks as well as its beauties. But no one can deny that by his speeches and his activity generally, Sir HERCULES ROBINSON led us to quicker pace in more than one direction. And, in looking for Governors who will do this, the people of the colonies are expecting no more from the representative of royalty than the mother country expects from royalty itself. Little as it may be, royalty is compelled to keep itself in evidence. If the QUEEN prefers retirement she must find a substitute for whom retirement is impossible. The English people do not hesitate to say that if the throne expects them to be loyal, the throne must do its duty. We do not say that the loyalty of these colonies will depend on the character of their Governors. Australian loyalty is sufficiently vigorous to stand some rude shocks. But, like most other things, loyalty is affected by circumstances, and there could

hardly be a more powerful incitement to disaffection than a succession of colonial Governors with no special qualifications for their posts. As the colonies grow larger, as international complications multiply in these seas, and we may add, as questions themselves become more critical, the necessity for sagacious, vigorous, and influential Governors must increase. Australian colonists are not hard to please. If they find that a Governor is active, earnest, and unselfish, that he cares for them, and takes a reasonably liberal view of his functions, they will put up with a good deal. Much more than this they do not look for, but with less they will not be satisfied.

Let there should be any doubt as to the severity of the season, Mr. REYNOLDS publishes a telegram received by him on the 6th instant from Mr. TADDER, meteorological observer at Bourke, to this effect:—"The river has stopped running; nearly all the rocky places are crossable on foot, and at North Bourke, three miles from here, 60 or 70 feet of the bed of the river is quite dry." This, in the very earliest days of November, the time when the Darling should be coming down a banker, and all the plains on either bank be green with dense, succulent herbage, and bright with innumerable flowers. It is indeed a very bad time on the Darling at Bourke, and through most of the pastoral districts of the colony, so bad that it is advisable to take a glance at the conditions now existing with the view of exciting sympathy, of enabling the great majority of the colonists who are ignorant of all the main facts of the bush to realise what is really transpiring, and inviting the most attentive and intelligent consideration of all possible means of remedy.

We may begin this description with the pastoral country first met upon the coast north of Sydney, New England that is, and the coastal district right up to the Queensland border—a country that usually carries its hundreds of thousands of fat stock, but which now is spoken of as but fairly well off for grass and water, and in places bad. The Gwydir district, with the Liverpool Plains—a broad tract of country extending from the New England plateau across the Namoi and Castlereagh rivers, and as far west as the Barwon as Walgett—is all bad, and rapidly becoming worse. Stock-owners are renting country elsewhere, and beginning to travel their stock, but not down the Barwon to the Darling, nor yet northward to the creek country, the delta of the Balonne river. All that stretch, two hundred miles north and south, and two hundred east and west, is again bad; had also the Warrego and Paroo country, so bad that Queensland stock from somewhat better pastures farther north can with difficulty get across. All down the Darling from Bourke to Wentworth, a couple of hundred miles broad, patchy, bad patchy predominating; but a great tract bounded by an imaginary line drawn south of the Darling and parallel with its general course between Bourke and Wilcannia north, by the Lachlan between Forbes and Condobolin south; and east and west by lines drawn from Bourke to Dubbo and Wilcannia to Condobolin, in fair condition for both food and water. Another block to the south and west of this, between Lachlan and Murrumbidgee, all bad. No rain falling there within this month the stock must begin to die. Riverina proper, between Murrumbidgee and Murray, fairly well off; patches good, and broad spaces bad, but runs being lightly stocked, owing to the ravages of the last drought, little fear of loss by actual starvation. The South Coast district only fair, the mountains of course good, but Monaro fair, Twofold Bay very dry.

The reader whose immediate interest or concern for the general welfare of the colony may lead him to plot out these various districts upon the map of the colony will find at least half of the whole area placed as bad—no bad as to be dangerous, as to threaten death by starvation to all the stock depastured thereon, and may divide the other half fairly between good and fair, the great central area before noted, lying between the Darling and Lachlan rivers, much better than usual, the coast, usually abundantly supplied with water and grass, bad by comparison with average conditions.

The fair and the good country need not be considered or discussed at length. It is on the bad that statesmanship and good government, and large-minded patriotism should halt, and in the present with shame and dismay. Upon that next track, westward from the New England plateau, and northward from the Barwon or Darling, between Walgett and Bourke, where nature invites to measures of relief clearly as she executes judgment upon a hungry and imbecile neglect of plain duty and opportunity. There are millions of stock looking in vain for food and water, three scores of proprietors threatened with ruin, then a blow pending which will shock every interest and institution of the colony. And who has seen, who considered it, who given it prominence in electioneering speech, in programme of present or future policy? Though we assume that the country has been stirred to its depths within the last month, that every large subject has been thoroughly discussed, and every topic of importance been set upon a hill of publicity, we have to dig for this matter far deeper than any speeches of any parliamentary candidates have gone. And yet we can go down with a full assurance that no labour will be in vain. The remedy is at hand. Tens, hundreds of millions of tons of water have rolled down Namoi and Castlereagh and Culgoa and Birié and Warrego, to the Darling, or by slow and silent underground channels to the sea, which, retained and distributed, might have been transmitted into tens of thousands of tons of herbage and grass, of beef, and mutton, and wool. Nothing easier and nothing greater than to accomplish this, but not by a perambulatory commission of diligent amateurs, nor by peddling recommendations, not by the puny effort which may remain when all the popular works are accomplished. The work demands such self-sacrifice as Australia has never yet endured. There are no immediate dividends in it—no immediate gains to be reaped by shrewd speculators; it must be done by the country for the country; and its ultimate advantage, as its present burden, must be distributed amongst all the people of the colony. How urgent and how important it is, those know who know what its want has cost us within the past five years; but all may share that knowledge if they will but endeavour to count up the sum of recorded facts and near possibilities, and trace their influence through the many avenues of our life. They must

not, however, halt on the millions; it is easy to sum up millions of lost lives as lost pounds; nor yet upon the ruin of homes of families, of enterprising pioneers, and even well-settled and substantial occupants of runs, who could not stand the shocks of drought year upon year. They must go on to the wrong to humanity—the unnumbered cruel frowns to the uncomplaining brutes—they must get a vivid realisation of the neglect of duty, a clear conception of the crime that neglect incurs; and then, surely, they will begin to think of the immediate and imperative need of amendment, and to ask of those who seek to govern—not what do you think of education or local option, or the tenets of Orangeism, or the Kilmarnock, or of Standard paint or dump cars, but of this one greatest of all great works. We shall never begin it till people begin to think about it, and that will not be, perhaps, till the inevitable pocket appeal is made, which only unforeseen as unexpected dispensations of nature can much longer delay.

At Wagga, on Saturday, Mr. DIBBS claimed from the representatives of the people, during the approaching Parliamentary session, that play, so that, when Parliament meets, the Government may be honestly judged on their policy. He is fully entitled to make this claim. His election for the Murrumbidgee, where a very much larger number of votes were polled than at any previous election in the constituency, points to the desire of an important section of the colony to have a Government which the electors of Mr. Leonard thought fit to declare, and there is reason to believe that the action of the electors of the Murrumbidgee is approved by the public generally. Great issues certainly depended on the result of the election, and Mr. DIBBS, elected in a manner which justifies him in regarding his return as a triumph, and which the Government will not be seeking anything unreasonable when he asks from Parliament a confirmation of the decision which the large constituency of the Murrumbidgee have given. What would have been the outcome of the defeat of the PREMIER at Wagga will be the result of the defeat of the Government at the coming election, and the delay arising therefrom greatly increased. If defeated in the House, the Government of course will resign, and there will immediately be a cessation of all public business, and a scramble for office, which cannot make them think that they are, and probably will make them worse. We shall have new men in power, but it is hardly likely that we shall have any new policy. Most of the measures which Mr. DIBBS has announced as those which the Government intend to submit to the House are measures which any Government would be bound to carry out, and nothing to show that the present Government are not as capable of conducting them through Parliament as any other set of men would be. It cannot be to the advantage of the country for Parliament to bring about a change of Government simply for the purpose of introducing to power men whose chief object is to get rid of the measures which are called independent, for the reason that they do not announce themselves as directly associated with either the party in power or the party in active opposition, should consider well their first duty in the new Assembly. In their hands the same lies, and if they be true to the creed they profess, and if they be true to the duty which they owe to the country, they will not condemn Mr. DIBBS and his colleagues simply because they are in office, as those who desire to fill the places of the present Government would have them do; but will accord to the Government that fair play which the PREMIER on Saturday asked for, and only attempt to reject them from office when their policy is likely to be injurious to the country, and they can be replaced by men whose services as Ministers of the Crown will be of greater benefit to the public. By acting in that manner independent members will be true to the obligations of their position, they will conform to the wishes of the better portion of the constituents, and there will serve the interest of the whole country. The voice of the Murrumbidgee was more like that of the country than was the voice of St. Leonard, and Parliament will not act unwisely by so considering it. As well as the return of the PREMIER, we have now that of the MINISTERS, and the Government will not be in a position to claim that not only they, but the Ministry with which they have identified themselves, have the confidence of their constituents, and so much at least the PREMIER will be entitled to remind the House.

Two or three days ago an announcement was made that it is the intention of the Government to re-lay a portion of the tramway line to the Redfern station with 70lb. rails, and on Friday last we published an extract from a well-known English scientific newspaper, in which the tramway system of the colony was condemned in the strongest language. The newspaper says that there "can scarcely be conceived the possibility of a more complete example of imprudence in the inception, of extravagance and blundering in the carrying out, and of lamentable results in the end, than the Sydney tramways affair." Every detail of the system is declared to be bad; but the locomotive department comes in for the severest censure. That is held to be the source of all the mischief, and the steam motors are denounced in unparliamentary terms. There are some fragments of truth in the fierce criticism, and the last report of the COMMISSIONER, and the experiment that it is proposed to make on the line to Redfern, are the proof of the fact. But, if the criticism contains some truth, it also contains a mass of errors. As a social institution our tramways are a great success; but as a financial speculation they threaten to become a failure. The immense patronage they have received from the beginning proves that they are popular; and except they were to be replaced by railways, the people would not allow them to be abolished. The one drawback to them is that, although the number of passengers carried is constantly increasing, the revenue is steadily diminishing. Undoubtedly the largeness of the working expenses is the cause of this. And the problem to be solved is how to reduce those expenses to reasonable proportions. In the Railway Report for last year the COMMISSIONER suggested the re-laying of all the lines, substituting longitudinal iron sleepers for the transverse wooden ones, and 70lb. rails for those now in use. The cost of this work he estimates would be about £200,000. The experiment that is going to be made embraces a portion of this suggestion, and it is hoped that the use of the heavier rail will give the result which the Government desire. But it is more than probable that the hope will be disappointed. What has increased the working expenses to the present extravagant rates is the large outlay for repairing the streets on which the tramways are laid. But substituting heavy rails for light ones will not appreciably diminish the wear and tear to the streets. So long as the present rolling stock is employed the streets must suffer, and the working expenses be extravagant. Probably the true solution of the problem would be found in the adoption of lighter motors and cars than those we possess. If the experiment of the 70lb. rail should not succeed, it will be compelled either to procure lighter rolling stock, or get rid of the tram altogether.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

His Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus will take his departure from Sydney, en route to England via Melbourne and Tasmania, this afternoon, and from that time will come to be Governor of New South Wales. His Excellency will leave by special train at half-past 5 o'clock, and by proclamation in the Government Gazette the public has been invited to

attend at the Redfern Railway Station to bid him farewell. The Volunteer Artillery will be called upon to furnish a guard of honour, consisting of one company each of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 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1000th.

on their behalf—when these few circumstances transpire, then the gold miner (the only individual in this free country that has to pay the State 10s. per acre to be allowed to develop its resources, and £1 per acre per year never to make it his own)—if no more use can be found for the squatters' or Ministerial augers, the gold miners might get a show, if indeed they are not all dried up or died out in the interior."

On Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of a new Presbyterian Church was laid at Waverley by Mrs. Graham, wife of the Hon. W. Graham, M.L.C. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of spectators, amongst whom were several visitors from the city. Addresses were delivered by the incumbent, the Rev. John Macneil, and the Rev. Dr. Steel. The site of the new building is in Victoria-street, near Charing Cross, and it is expected that the building, which is to be used as a school-church, will be completed about the end of the year. During the ceremony on Saturday afternoon the lady who laid the foundation-stone was presented with a handsome silver trowel and mallet, on behalf of the members and congregation of the church. The trowel, which bore a suitable inscription, was manufactured by Mr. Kerr, jeweller, of George-street.

On Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of a new Presbyterian Church, close to the Newtown Railway Station, was laid by Mr. John Gardner, the chief examiner in connection with the New South Wales Education Department. The new structure is to cost £2500, and when completed it will seat 600 persons. The architects are Messrs. Toth and Robinson, of Pitt-street, and the building shows an extremely handsome and ornate building in Gothic architecture of an early type. The sum of £144 was placed upon the stone, and a report which was read by the hon. treasurer showed that nearly £2000 had already been raised by the parishioners in subscriptions and promises. A large number of clergymen and ladies and gentlemen were present, and a short address was delivered by the Rev. James Cosh, M.A.

At the Metropolitan Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, Owen Illingworth, found guilty of robbery with violence, was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. A charge of stealing from the person, upon which James O'Donnell had been arraigned, was entered upon, but was not proceeded with to a conclusion, and by direction of the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged. Alfred Levy was found guilty of attempting to obtain goods by false pretences, and was remanded for sentence until Tuesday. In consequence of to-day being a holiday, the Court will not sit, and further proceedings in connection with it will be resumed at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

On the 26th ultimo, at about 5 p.m., a coloured man named John Becket left Victoria pier, accompanied by his wife and a woman named Sarah Davis, in a sailing boat, for a cruise in the Bay. The man and his wife are stated to have been under the influence of liquor at the time. Shortly after they had started on their trip a quarrel took place between the parties. The woman Sarah Davis jumped out of the craft and swam ashore. Becket and his wife were not afterwards seen alive. At 4 a.m. the next day the boat was found bottom upwards in Botany Bay, about a mile and a half from the pier. It was surmised that the craft had capsized in a squall, and that the occupants had been drowned. The body of Becket was made known yesterday, his body having been found on the beach at a place named Belmont, about 10 miles from Victoria pier. It was much decomposed. Constable Jeffers remains the remains to the South Sydney morgue. An inquest will probably be held.

Reviewing the result of the recent elections in this colony, in connection with free trade, fair trade, and protection, the *Argus* of Friday observes:—"We may anticipate debates in the Sydney Legislature which will intensify the feeling in favour of relation, and we ultimately, taxes are put on to keep our farm produce out, the protectionists here will probably cry for heavier duties on the produce of New South Wales. Mr. Nimmo, who roars indignantly at the idea of eating an untaxed Riverina sheep, will possibly demand that the stock import shall be taxed. New South Wales in return may be brought to a state of feeling which will induce her to so utilize Riverina as to cut Melbourne off from the central Australian trade. Vicious and ruinous practices of this character may go on for ever. The Victorian farmer would suffer in the first instance, because New South Wales is far and away his best outside customer. Hay, chaff, vegetables, potatoes, butter, and eggs go there in enormous quantities. If the Sydney market were closed to them, thousands of agriculturists now profitably engaged in Victoria would find their occupation gone. The people of New South Wales would be effected also, for they would have to put up with inferior and dearer articles, and they would be impoverished accordingly, and Sydney would gradually discover that it was ceasing to attract international trade as it has done of late. Interchange enriches both colonies, and restriction injures both; but, apart from

SUBJECTS: FIVE MALE AND FIVE FEMALE

EMIGRANTS' SURPLUS STORES.

By order of the Manager of the Oxfam Company, G. & T. Bell, Esq.,
Immigrants' Surplus Stores,
Ex Aberdeen.

Consisting of—
Beef, Corned Beef, Preserved Potatoes
Pork, Coffee
Tea, Sugar
Pickles, Pepper
Lardoline, Beans, &c., &c.

FRASER and CO. will sell the above by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, 11th November.
WEDNESDAY, 10th NOVEMBER.

STOARS
OLDMEN'S STORES
GROCERIES
DAIRY FRESH BUTTERFIE MELBOURNE FLOUR
MELBOURNE SOAP
JAMS, FRUITS, &c.

FRASER and CO. will sell the above by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, 11th November.
THURSDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, 1864,
at 10 o'clock, AM.
At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock.

IS CASEY OF ART PAINTINGS AND FRAMES.
Via, Columbia, from New York.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

FRASEN and CO. will sell by auction, the above Terms at Sale.

WEDNESDAY, 11th NOVEMBER,
at the City Mart, at 8 o'clock.

The LADDER CARGO OF LUMBER, loaded on board the ship VALLEY FORGE,
of the PUGET MILL COMPANY.

By order of Mr. J. C. Ellis—
200,000 Feet S x 4 x 7 and G. DRESSED LUMBER
80,000 FEET ROUND LUMBER
100,000 ft. of LATHING

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, as above, the entire cargo of Oregon Lumber, via Valley Forge.
WEDNESDAY, November 11, at 8 o'clock,
at the City Mart.

By Order of Messrs. JOHN GILCHRIST and CO.
SHIPMENT OF DRESSED BALTIMORE BOARDS
AND DEALS.
Ex Fifth of Solway and other vessels.

E.M.S.
100,000 Feet Face s x 4 x 7 and G. and B. White Lining
10,000 Ditto " s x 4 ditto ditto
9,000 Ditto " s x 4 ditto ditto
100,000 Ditto Lincol White Chamfered Weatherboards
100,000 Ditto ditto ditto ditto
100,000 Ditto ditto White, Checked, and Chamfered ditto
10,000 Ditto 1½ Angle Beading " JO and CO
30,000 Ditto Spot s x 7 Red Baltic Deals.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, the above.
THURSDAY, 12th November, at 11 o'clock.

ART FURNITURE.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE BALANCE OF FURNITURE,
consisting of—
Walnut Bedsteads
Bedroom Sets
Drawing-room Sets
Living-rooms, Chairs
Mirrors, Paravants, &c., &c.

FRASER and CO. will sell the above by auction, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, 12th NOVEMBER,
at 1.30 p.m.

ON THE PREMISES, 674, GEORGE STREET.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF THE STOCK IN HAND OF
ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. B. O. HOLTERMANN.

By order of Mr. A. R. Tromp, Accountant for the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. B. O. Holtermann.

Consisting of—
Sewing Machines
Tribekmaking Machine
Band Saw
Chemical Pump
Avery's Scale
Soil
Leads
Furniture Polish
Splendid Assortment of Veneer Seating, best American Manufacture
Type-Set
Horsehair Mattresses
Show Cases
Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, on the Premises, 674, George-street, on THURSDAY, November 12, at 1.30 p.m.—

THE ABOVE.

TO MERCHANTS, GENTLEMEN, CARriage-BUILDERS, WHEELWRIGHTS, and OTHERS.

GREAT CLEARANCE, UNRESERVED SALE OF
Buggies of Colonial and American Manufacture, such as Victoria, Sorrelles, Phaetons, Landau and Stage-and-Buglies. Part of the stock and Spring Cars, Spring Wagons, and Vehicles of various descriptions.
All the above in rough, turned, and capped.
Boxes to fit and fitted.
Wholes, Yallopes, Spokes, and Naves.
Large Stock of Squared Timber, including Ash, Hickory, Beach Pine, Coachwood, Spotted Gum, Iron Bars, &c.
Horses, Drays, and Harness.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction at the Coach Factory of Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, 417, Pitt-st-on wh (he retiring from business), the above, on THURSDAY next, FRIDAY, 10th and 11th December, at 11 o'clock.

CATALOGUES in course of preparation.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11,
at 10.30 sharp prompt.

TO FURNISHING WAREHOUSEMEN, DRAPER/A STOREKEEPERS, INTERIOR DECORATORS, BUILDERS, SHIPBUILDERS, and OTHERS.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

26 bales 1/2 Tapestry Carpets
4 bales 2 1/2 Tapestry Stair Carpets, crimson and green.

60 PACKAGES
Prints, Dress Goods, Silks, Hosiery, Underclothing
Embroideries, Fringes, Ribbons, Lace, and COLLAR
Diaper and Holland Pinpoints and Aprons
Very Calicoes and Sheetings, Hollands, Kidnaps
White and Beattie Shirts, Cotton Shirts
Men's and Boys' French Full Hats, Braces, &c.

50 CASES SUPERIOR SUMMER and SOFTS.

Dress Knicker Slacks, Boys' and Hosiery Trunks, Boys' Slacks Men's Fancy Tweed Trowsers, Troussers and Vests, Suits, Cases, &c.

Terms Liberal at sale.

JAMES RODD and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, November 11, at 11 o'clock sharp, The above.

Full particulars at sale.

IMPORTANT PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

FRIDAY NEXT, November 13,
at 10.30 sharp.

24 Cases DOLLS (Commodities) dress up, assorted sizes, in Colours, Wax, and Wooden Dolls.
3 Cases Crown CHIFFNEY GLASS EA, 2 1/2 dozen
2 Cases CRISP'S PORTLAND CEMENT, 2 cases
24 Cases Manila Bags, Almonds, Puras Stationery, Perfumery, Gent's Best Studs, in ivory, pearls, and gilt.

THE WHOLE OF THE ABOVE WILL BE ON VIEW ON THURSDAY NEXT.

JAMES RODD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, November 13, at 10.30 sharp, The above.

Full particulars in future notice.

TU-MORROW, TUESDAY, at 11.

Clearing Line in Consignment of LINENRY

UNRESERVED SALE.

BHIRTS, BOYS' SUITS, HOBIERY
RIK and CAMBRIDGE HANUKINS-CHEFFS, UMBRELLAS
STATS, GLOVES, UNDERCLOTHING,
Also,
New Goods etc. A. MENA, &
WHITE, Cream, Odors, and Fancy LACER
Embellished with Gold and Silver, &c.
Cotton and Merino Hosiery, Cotton BHIRT
White-RIBBTNS, Sewing Machines, Cotton
STOCKING-GLOW GODDS, WHITE GLOVES
Tweed, Suitings, CLOTHING
PRINTS, BATIKES, CASHTEREES, &c.

KELLETT and ALFORD will sell by auction, at their rooms, 14, Starrock-street, TU-MORROW, THURSDAY, 11th sharp.

Reasonable goods as above.
Without any Reserve.

PRELIMINARY.

By order of Mr. T. J. G. FAIRMAN,
who is about to leave for England.

KELLETT and ALFORD are favoured with instructions from E. G. FAIRMAN, Esq. to sell by auction, on the Premises, 25, Market-street, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 sharp, General stock of jewellery, clocks, watches, &c., &c.

BUCKLEBOARD 2 1/2 TRINITY
Very superior PIANOFORTE, triehord oblique
Davies' sewing machine, &c., &c.

" WINDMILL, No. 10, Wellington, at 10.30 am.
On the Premises, No. 18, Brougham-street, Glebe.

GROCCRIES, DAIRYERY, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FAMILY SOCIABLE, &c.

GRAY and HALDRISON have been instructed to sell by public auction, the whole of the above.

TERMS, CASH NO RESERVE.

Lower advertisements of Auction Sales see page 124.

Superior and elegantly finished Family Residence, containing 9

[illegible]

